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7th YEAR.  
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RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1917. —TEN PAGES.

WEATHER  
PAGE 5 —FAIR

PRICE, TWO CENTS

## WINDSTORM LEAVES HAVOC IN ITS PATH

Fifty-Two-Mile Gale Sweeps  
Over City, Carrying All  
Before It.

## STATE CAPITOL IS DAMAGED

Northside Viaducts Are Put Out  
of Commission—Street Car  
Service Deranged.

Sweeping across the city at a fifty-two-mile-an-hour clip, a storm of the proportions of a hurricane played havoc on the city and vicinity at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was accompanied by rain, hail, thunder and lightning, the hail being the heaviest to fall in a generation, or so the oldest inhabitants said.

While property damage was large, no casualties were reported. Aside from a small interruption, the Virginia Railway and Power Company was probably the heaviest sufferer. Every steel pole supporting the trolley wire across the Fifth Street Viaduct was snapped off about six feet from their bases by the gale. The First Street Viaduct suffered to a less extent. Here the steel braces which held the iron poles in place were bent double, like the blades of a jack-knife, and this caused a half-dozen poles to lean down across the bridge. It was said that the under-structures of the two spans were not damaged. However, passengers bound for the city from Glinter Park, Barton Heights, Highland Park and other points on the North Side were compelled to walk across the bridges. The First Street Viaduct, it was said, will be open to traffic early this morning. While it will probably require all of today to repair the damage on the Fifth Street structure.

## DAMAGE IS REPORTED FROM MANY SECTIONS

Considerable damage was done to the State Capitol and in Capitol Square. One woman and three men were caught beneath a heavy frame stair which was blown over at the State Fair grounds.

Though its duration was but a few minutes, it was regarded as the worst storm which has visited Richmond in many years. At 3 o'clock the thermometer registered 53 degrees, considerably above normal temperature. Shortly after the hail fell it had dropped to 47 degrees, a difference of 6 degrees. The weather bureau reported that the gale reached a maximum velocity of fifty-two miles an hour.

Hundreds of electric lights, those unswitched with current by the City Electric Plant as well as by the power company, were put out of commission, and there were many homes last night in which the occupants retired by candle or lamp light. Telephone wires and poles also went down before the storm, though the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia, which was not hit like the power company, it was said that 300 telephones were put out of business. The telegraph companies reported slight damage from the wind.

## MANY TREES ARE LEFT IN PATH OF GALE

The storm left many trees in its path. Breaking across the city from the northwest, the wind struck the North Side suburbs. Barton Heights was one of the principal sufferers. The hall here was severe, and traces of it were apparent in some places for several hours after it fell. The front porch of the home of C. B. Norvell, 111 Monticello Avenue, was swept away, while across the street, Nos. 108-110 111 Monticello Avenue, was swept away, an apartment house was torn down.

At Ninth and Main Streets a small automobile was overturned by the wind, but its occupants escaped injury. A huge tent at Laurel and Broad Streets, which sheltered a display of automobiles, was ripped away from its fastenings. At Albemarle and Cherry Streets a wagon was blown over. Many trees on Pine Street, in Capitol Square and other points were uprooted. A big cottonwood in Laurel Street fell, and when last seen was leaning against four houses. Two huge brick smokestacks at the plant of W. S. Forbes & Co., Eleventh and Byrd Streets, were blown down. Billboards in parts of the city were quick to vanish. Posters in front of theaters and movies were snatched away as if by magic, while many business houses suffered the loss of plate-glass windows.

## TRAFFIC POLICEMAN TURNED OVER IN HIS BOX

Traffic Policeman W. G. Smallwood, on duty at Laurel and Franklin Streets, was badly hurt when the box he occupied was bowled over before he had in opportunity to get out. He was treated for numerous bruises and lacerations and removed to his home. Fallen wires and poles were not the only causes for interruptions to street car service. On the hills the water poured down in torrents, and at points where switches were located, filled them with sand and dirt so that it was impossible for cars to move for many minutes. Occurring at the evening rush hour, thousands of passengers were delayed reaching their homes. Offices in the downtown section, a noticeable block was at Eleventh and Main Streets, where the switch box was filled with sand as rapidly as employees of the power company cleared it out.

For a few minutes the downtown streets were flooded so that it was impossible for pedestrians to move about. With little or no warning, preceded by the high wind, the rain came down with a velocity seldom witnessed in this climate. There was a hurry and hurry for any cover, and here and there the storm-bound remained until the worst passed. Then there was a swarm of the trolleys, and congested traffic was further blocked. Loaded to their

(Continued on Second Page.)

## Nothing to Support Heflin Accusations

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, October 5.—Inquiry by a special House committee into the remarks of Representative Heflin, of Alabama, in connection with reports that German money had been used to influence Congress was completed today by a short session, and a report will be made to-morrow. In effect the report is expected to repeat what Mr. Heflin has said many times, that he has no direct evidence of wrongdoing against any member of Congress, and add that there is nothing to investigate.

An Alabama member told the committee, in answer to questions that he never knew of any member obtaining German money, denied that he ever said he had heard rumors that they got it, and said that his suspicions against members were aroused by the character of proposals they introduced in Congress.

Two newspaper men, Stuart Godwin and Andrew J. Eldred, testified that Heflin had told them he had heard rumors of members of Congress getting money easily in a local German gambling house.

## CAMP LEE FIRE FORCE AIDED BY RICHMONDERS

Six Drafties From This City to Play  
Big Part in Protecting  
Cantonment.

Wind and Rain Sweep Training  
Grounds—No Damage or Injuries  
Reported—Send Two Virginia  
Companies to Fair.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

CAMP LEE, VA., October 5.—Six Richmond men will play a large part in the organization to be perfected here by Lieutenant-Colonel James Justice for protecting the camp from fire. They were appointed to-day members of the camp fire department and detached from their previous service as fire fighters before coming to Camp Lee. In all, fifteen men were named, being appointed from the Pennsylvania Infantry, field artillery and training battalions. Around the men named to-day the entire fire fighting organization at the camp will be formed. Three first-class and three regular sergeants will be named later, and it is highly probable that Richmond men will land some of these appointments. The pay for a first-class sergeant will be \$51, and that of a regular sergeant \$44. A fire chief will be commissioned by the War Department with the rank of first lieutenant.

About 1,235 men from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia reached here to-day, 301 coming from the Keystone State, 315 from West Virginia and 118 from Virginia. The counties sending quotas to-day from this State were: Amelia, 1; Amherst, 8; Appomattox, 15; Augusta, 1; Montgomery, 12; Caroline, 3; Clark, 6; Dinwiddie, 18.

## LATENESS WORKING TO DISADVANTAGE OF MEN

There are now due about 2,103 men to complete the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, and 900 for the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment. The delay in the arrival of the drafties is working to their disadvantage because their training is being that much delayed, and when they do come in the progress of the other troops will be somewhat handicapped.

Driven by a wind, the velocity at which the troops are coming to the camp is more than fifty miles an hour, a severe storm broke over the cantonment about 6 o'clock this evening, and for a time fear was felt that the wind would tear the roofs from some of the barracks. The thousands of men in camp sought their barracks, and the troops on guard, a company of which was E. of the Three Hundred and Eighteenth, found whatever meager shelter was offered by protecting themselves of the buildings.

The fierce wind drove before it sand from the camp streets, which was several inches thick in parts. So thoroughly was the air filled with the sand that it was impossible to see thirty feet, and the barracks in the camp were hid from view by the whirling dust. Later, a heavy rain set in, and driven against the sides of the buildings, made it impossible for conversation to be heard. Notwithstanding the severity of the storm, no damage or accidents were reported and, after the wind passed over, the rain fell steadily for several hours, settling the dust about the cantonment.

## THE BAYONET MEETS WITH GREAT RECEPTION

The appearance of The Bayonet in the camp to-day, the first issue of the official publication of the Eighteenth Division, was greeted enthusiastically by the men and officers alike, and early in the day the entire issue of 15,000 copies was exhausted. This afternoon it was impossible to purchase a copy in the camp, and there were numerous inquiries.

There was unqualified approval by the officers and men of the camp newspaper. It is full newspaper size, with eight pages of news matter, and a four-page pictorial supplement. Camp news, both official and general gossip, is thoroughly covered. Many interesting special articles were carried in the initial issue, one by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Waldron, the chief of staff, on military courtesy, being of particular

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## PROBE OF ST. PAUL SPEECH ORDERED

Question of La Follette's Loyalty  
to Be Subject of Inquiry by  
Senate Committee.

## TRANSCRIPT NOT CORRECT

Wisconsin Senator Will Make  
Three-Hour Reply to His  
Critics To-Day.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—United States Senator La Follette's loyalty will be tested. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will hold an inquiry into the charges brought against the Wisconsin Senator. This was decided to-day. Later, in executive session, the Senate passed a resolution authorizing the committee to hold meetings during the recess of Congress. A subcommittee consisting of Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, and five others, will be appointed to conduct the hearings.

It is possible one hearing may be held in St. Paul. It was there that La Follette made the speech that provoked the Minnesota Public Safety Commission to make accusations of treason against him, and to ask for his impeachment.

La Follette broke his silence to-day and replied to a letter from Senator Pomerene asking if the St. Paul speech was correct. To-night the Wisconsin Senator was working diligently upon a long speech he will deliver in the Senate to-morrow.

The letter Pomerene wrote to La Follette included an alleged copy of the St. Paul speech and inquired: "I am requested to ask you whether or not this is a correct copy of the speech made by you, and if it is not a correct copy, will you kindly state wherein it is incorrect, and give us a correct statement thereof."

## COPIES OF SPEECH

La Follette replied: "The matter which you enclose is not a correct copy of the speech, but I will not at this time undertake to state wherein it was not correct. I will, however, do so just as soon as I can obtain a transcript of the speech which is accurate."

At least two copies addressed to me have been transmitted from St. Paul within the last week, neither of which have been received. I am writing for copies again to-day."

At the same time that the committee decided to inquire into the charges against La Follette, it concluded that no investigation of charges against Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, a hearing, and had written a letter in which he criticized both Vice-President Marshall and Senator Wadsworth, of New York, for presenting communications reflecting upon his loyalty to the nation.

To-night arrangements were made to permit Senator La Follette to begin a three-hour speech in answer to his critics at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, leaving two hours for replies before the hour set for adjournment of Congress. It is said that Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, had been picked as the man to answer La Follette.

## COMMITTEE MAY BEGIN

It required a two-hour session of the Committee on Privileges and Elections before a decision was reached to-day. Plans now are that the subcommittee will begin its hearings next week. Only the facts pertaining to the speech before the Nonpartisan League at St. Paul will be considered. None of the other charges will be considered at this time. The subcommittee must make a report by December 1, when Congress reconvenes.

La Follette will be asked to appear and produce copies of his speech. It is also predicted that William Jennings Bryan will be called, as Senator La Follette has stated that the former Secretary of State had asked President Wilson to postpone the Lusitania's sailing because she conveyed ammunition. The committee findings concerning Senator Stone were drawn by Senator Walsh, of Montana, and were as follows:

"Action having been requested by Senator Stone on certain communications in which he was asserted, it being charged therein that he has obstructed the enactment of measures for the prosecution of the war, the committee find that these charges make mention of no facts warranting action by him. The record discloses that though Senator Stone opposed the declaration of war, he has, since it was adopted, voted for all such measures considered by the Senate upon which a record vote was taken."

## STONE DENOUNCES STOKES

FOR HIS VIOLENT LETTER  
In his letter, Stone termed the letter of W. E. Stokes, of New York, "vicious and incendiary." The Missouri Senator wrote:

"It appears that one of the papers submitted by the Vice-President was a letter addressed to him by one W. E. D. Stokes, of New York, who accused me, with others, of being guilty of disloyalty and treason. I cannot refrain from pressing in even this form to your committee my surprise that the Vice-President would submit such a paper to the Senate for publication in the Record and for the consideration of a great standing committee."

"At the same time, Senator Wadsworth submitted what is described as a resolution passed by the Rotary Club of Ithaca, N. Y., stating in substance and effect that I had, acting in conjunction with other Senators, deliberately and maliciously obstructed, delayed and endeavored to kill legislation designed to enable the United States to vigorously and effectively prosecute the war, and urging that the Senate should take immediate action with a

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

## STAGE IS ALL SET FOR OPENING GAME

Chicago American and New York  
National League Clubs Meet  
in World's Series To-Day.

## TICKETS NEVER SO SCARCE

Followers of Both Teams Confident, but There Is Little Heavy Wagering.

(By Associated Press.)  
CHICAGO, October 5.—The cauldron of baseball is about to be kindled on the eve of the world's series between the Chicago American and the New York National League clubs. Every ingredient necessary for the most spectacular struggle of recent years has been contributed by clubs, players and fans. If the weather man donates a day in keeping with the importance of the occasion, the opening game of the series, at Comiskey Park to-morrow, should result in a battle which will equal in brilliance, tension and enthusiasm that of vivid diamond fiction.

Players, managers, ticket speculators and fans from the four corners of the country have been gathering on the shores of Lake Michigan for several days, and the stage is set for what is expected to be a dramatic climax to the baseball season of 1917.

There is but one idea in common between the two rival camps of rotifers, and that is the desire for fair weather when the clash of Rowland and McGraw appear on the diamond eager for the test of baseball skill and nerve. The weather prediction for Saturday is fair and cool, but after a day of rain squalls and high winds, sudden gray clouds and November-like winds sweeping across the sky, and along the city streets.

## COMISKY NOT WORRIED

BY WEATHER PROSPECTS  
President Comiskey apparently was not worried by the indifferent support of the local weather man, however, for he places reliance in a little pocket almanac which states the weather for the opening game of the world's series will be fair.

It is doubtful if in the history of world's series contests the tickets necessary to gain admission to the parks have ever been as scarce as those that will admit to Comiskey Park to-morrow. Five dollar seats for the three games, with a face value of \$15, sold as high as \$75, and even these figures are likely to fall to-morrow. It was estimated by a smart local baseball authority this evening that there would be no difficulty in selling fully 100,000 seats for the opening game.

## MOST OF BETTING CLOSE TO

OR AT EVEN MONEY  
Although confidence was rampant among the followers of the two teams, there was little evidence of heavy wagering. Most of the betting was confined to sums ranging from \$5 to \$25, and these amounts were placed at or close to even money.

Chief interest and uncertainty appeared to center on the selection of the rival pitchers for the first clash. While neither Manager Rowland nor McGraw would state his probable choice, the consensus of opinion among the experts and fans was that Cicotte would lead the White Sox, while the Giants would place their hurling reliance in Schupp.

Second-choice twirlers were Faber and Perritt. In other respects, the line-up and batting order will be the same as forecast for several days. Charles Herzog, the Giant second baseman, stated to-night that he was fit and ready for the hardest kind of a fight. Under these conditions, the batting order for the first game probably will be as follows:

Chicago Americans.  
Felsch, cf.  
Gandill, lb.  
McMullen, 2b.  
E. Collins, 3b.  
Jackson, lf.  
Cicotte, p.

New York Nationals.  
Burns, lf.  
Herzog, 2b.  
Kauff, cf.  
Zimmerman, 3b.  
McCarthy, c.  
Schupp, p.

## Score-Board to Flash Opening Game 10-Day

The large Times-Dispatch score board, on the Tenth Street side of its building, will be in operation at 4 o'clock this afternoon, providing the weather man deigns to smile upon the city of Chicago, and will enable fans of Richmond to follow in detail every play of the opening game of the world's series. Difference in Central and Eastern time accounts for the fact that first reports of the game will not reach Richmond until 3 o'clock.

In reference to what is realized to be the best thought of the community, the score board will be operated during the Sunday game. It will be in operation for the games next week, however. Reports of New York games will come in at 2 o'clock, the board opening at that hour.

As has been its policy in the past, The Times-Dispatch has again arranged to furnish comprehensive reports of the big games for Richmond baseball followers. In addition to the score board, daily Associated Press reports will tell of the actual play, while a number of special writers will contribute signed articles each day. Box scores and tabulated statistics of each contest will be published daily.

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## Record of Congress During War Session Defended by Martin

Declares Criticism Indicates  
Lack of Knowledge of  
Enormous Work  
Accomplished

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, October 5.—Senator Martin, of Virginia, the Democratic leader of the Senate, answered the criticism of the work of Congress to-day by recounting what has been accomplished during this session: "The present extraordinary session of Congress has been marked by a greater volume of legislation and the enactment of measures of more momentous import than have ever been considered in any similar period in the parliamentary history of the country," said the Senator to-day.

"Any criticism, therefore, that has been leveled at the Senate and House growing out of the impatience to place the country upon a war basis at the earliest possible moment, in my judgment, is unfair, and indicates a lack of appreciation or knowledge of the enormous amount of work which the two houses of Congress have performed. 'Responsibilities of long duration and momentous in character have been knowingly, carefully, and I honestly believe intelligently assumed by the membership of this Congress. The searchlight of industry and wisdom has characterized their work on each measure, be it large or small. 'Congress was convened in special session by proclamation of the President April 2, and has been in session including to-day 185 days. Its membership has scarcely taken time to eat or sleep because of the responsibilities which the war has imposed upon them.' SENATOR CALLS ATTENTION TO VARIOUS MEASURES

The Senate leader called attention to the various measures passed by Congress including: "The declaration of war. An appropriation of \$68,020 for congressional expenses. The general deficiency appropriation act totaling \$163,841,460, of which \$100,000,000 was for the national defense. The first bond issue of \$3,007,953,245 for establishing credit here for foreign governments by purchasing allied bonds of \$3,000,000,000 for war necessities, and of \$2,000,000,000 for war necessities, and of \$63,915,481 to redeem the 3 percent loan maturing August 1, 1918, and of \$2,000,000,000 for certificates of indebtedness. Authorizing one additional midshipman for each Senator and Representative.

Appropriating \$273,046,322 for the army. The selective draft law. Authorizing the President to take over enemy ships. Increasing the navy from \$7,000 to \$10,000, and the marine corps from 17,400 to 20,000. Appropriating \$1,344,896 for West Point.

Appropriating \$45,150,000 for war risk insurance for lives of merchant crews. Appropriating \$147,362,923 for the sundry civil expenses. Issuing rifles to the home guards.

APPROPRIATES \$2,281,094,541 FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY  
Appropriating \$3,281,094,541 for the army and navy, including \$105,000,000 for the American merchant fleet. The espionage law. Amending the Federal Reserve act. Appropriating \$840,000,000 for the air force.

The rivers and harbors bill of \$27,826,150. Enlarging the Interstate Commerce Commission and authorizing priority shipments. Appropriating \$11,346,400 for the food census, and stimulating food production. The food control bill, with an appropriation of \$62,500,000.

The new \$15,000,000 bond bill, which loans the allies \$4,000,000,000, takes up the first Liberty loan, and issues \$2,000,000,000 of war savings certificates and certificates of indebtedness. Appropriating \$1,250,000 for a new Treasury annex.

The general deficiency bill of \$5,356,465,016 (cash) and \$2,401,458,293 (contracts), which makes new appropriations of \$825,000,000 for the Shipping Board, and. The trading with the enemy act with an appropriation of \$450,000. The war revenue bill which raises \$2,500,000,000. The soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill with an appropriation of \$176,600,000.

"This record of achievement speaks for itself," said Senator Martin.

## FAVORS CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR WAR EXPENDITURES

WASHINGTON, October 5.—President Wilson took another big grasp on the prosecution of the allied war to-day when he expressed himself in favor of a central committee to supervise all war expenditures.

He gave this approval in a letter to Representative John J. Fitzgerald, of New York, sponsor for the centralization bill, saying: "My Dear Fitzgerald:

"Thank you for your kindness in sending me H. R. 157, to center the control of all appropriations in a single committee in the present emergency. The proposed action has my hearty approval. Indeed, I feel that there is no other means by which we can prevent serious confusion and perhaps serious mistakes in the matter of appropriations during this very critical

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## BRITISH SECURE IN ALL POSITIONS WON ON THURSDAY

Consolidating Ground Gained  
Along Eight-Mile Front  
of Ypres Sector.

## PREPARING FOR ANOTHER HACK INTO GERMAN LINES

Nothing But Dropping of Enemy  
Shells Serves to Interrupt Allied Breathing Spell.

## TEUTONS SUFFER BIG LOSSES

Petain's Forces Again Repulse Surprise Attacks Delivered by Crown Prince's Forces.

With the British secure in all the positions they won Thursday along the more than eighty-mile front of the Ypres sector in Flanders, Field Marshal Haig's men were busy on Friday consolidating their newly won position, and preparing for another hack into the German lines when the time becomes propitious.

No hint but the dropping of shells from German guns served to interrupt the breathing spell the British were taking.

Driven from the high ground, the Germans now will be forced to go uphill against the British, while the British artillery throws shells after shell upon the German defenses and lines of communication. Field Marshal Haig's latest stroke surprised his adversaries, as they were about to renew their attacks against him. The British barrage mowed the maddened Germans down, and those who remained were annihilated in the rush of the British troops. At no point along the attacking front was the German resistance very strong, although the British difficulty in overcoming the concrete roadblocks bristling with machine guns.

The villages of Bente, Noordenhoek, Colkerhoek, Molensmarshoek, Broodseinde and Gravenstafel were captured in their entirety, and the greater part of the Poelenhoek was taken.

By the capture of Broodseinde, the British established themselves well over the crest of the ridge five miles east of Ypres. From here they can bombard the Roulers-Menin railroad, the principal German line of communication in the Ypres sector.

## VERY HEAVY CASUALTIES SUSTAINED BY GERMANS

In addition to the loss of positions of great importance, the Germans sustained very heavy casualties as a result of the British barrage. More than 4,000 German prisoners were taken, half of them killed. The German losses were so severe that Crown Prince Rupprecht attempted only a few counterattacks. These were easily broken up.

Comparative quiet prevails on all the other battle fronts. The artillery duels between the French and the Germans on the Verdun sector and in Champagne continue, and at several points in the latter sector General Petain's forces again have repulsed surprise attacks delivered by troops of the German Crown Prince.

The Russians have been forced to sustain an offensive near Radatz, on the Roumanian front, while near the Buzey River region, attacks by Bulgarian troops have been defeated.

Admission is made in the latest Vienna official communication that the Italians were successful in winning trenches from the Austrians on the western slope of Monte San Gabriele, in the Gorizia sector, but it is asserted that heavy losses were sustained by them.

In Russia, a coalition Cabinet has been formed with M. Kerensky as Premier, notwithstanding the demand of the Democratic Congress that no government should be constituted without the sanction of the congress. The Russian government has declared that a state of war exists in Turkistan, where a revolt broke out recently.

## GERMANS DEPRECIATE EXTENT OF GAINS

(By Associated Press.)  
BERLIN, October 5.—(Via London).—The gain of the British in the attack east of Ypres, the War Office states, was restricted to a strip of land one to one and one-half kilometers deep running from Poelcapelle, via the eastern spur of Zonnebeke, and along the road to Beclere. The latter village and the holy contested village of Gheluvelt, the announcement adds, remain completely in possession of the Germans.

## GERMAN SURPRISE ATTACKS REPELLED BY FRENCH

(By Associated Press.)  
PARIS, October 5.—French troops during last night repulsed German surprise attacks in the Champagne and in upper Alsace, the official statement from the War Office to-day says. There was violent artillery activity along the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Bezonvaux and hill 341.

## ENTENTE AIRMEN ATTACK SOME GERMAN TOWNS

(By Associated Press.)  
AMSTERDAM, October 5.—A semi-official statement issued in Berlin refers to the attacks of entente airmen on German towns, and says they prove it is necessary for Germany to press back the enemy aerial bases as far as possible.

"If to-day enemy airmen had bases

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